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REPORTS

OF THE

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE

AND

SELECT MEN

OF THE

TOWN OF MERRIMACK,

For the year ending March 14, 1848.

NASHVILLE:

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1848.

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STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

SUMMER TERM.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Districts,	36	23	33	24	34	33	34	15	42	22	21	20	337
Whole number of Pupils,	15	9	17	12	11	12	13	9	20	11	12	7	148
Males,	21	14	16	12	23	21	21	6	22	11	9	13	189
Females,	32	15	30	21	24	26	30	13	37	14	15	14	271
Average number,	6	2	2	1	5	2	4					5	23
Number over 14 years old,	1	3	2	1	3	4						1	26
Number under 4,													
Number between 4 and 14, who do not attend,													
Wages of teacher per month, exclusive of board,	\$6 00	\$7 00	\$7 00	\$5 33	\$6 00	\$7 00	\$6 00	\$7 00	\$6 00	\$7 00	\$6 00	\$6 00	
Length of School, (weeks)	7	10	20	18	10	12	7	10	7	8	12	12	

WINTER TERM.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Districts,	36	25	40	27	34	40	43	17	46	22	26	26	382
Whole number of Pupils,	21	12	23	15	13	19	25	9	20	11	16	11	195
Males,	15	13	17	12	21	21	18	8	26	11	10	15	187
Females,	25	16	35	22	30	36	40	14	33	15	18	25	309
Average number,													
Number over 14 years old,													
Number under 4,													
Number between 4 and 14, who do not attend,													
Wages of teacher per month, exclusive of board,	14 00	7 00	12 00	14 00	9 00	14 00	16 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	14 50	8 00	1
Length of school, (weeks)	8	7	10	10	9	8 1/2	6 1/2	9	7 1/2	4 1/2	11 1/2	8 7	
Whole amount of money for the year,	54 14	54 22	85 41	65 72	50 77	45 70	55 79	48 09	67 31	21 29	57 73	28 13	\$634 06

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

THE Superintending School Committee, in closing the labors of their term, respectfully beg leave to submit the following as their Annual Report.

In making our examinations of candidates for teachers, we have endeavored to discharge our duty to the schools, by withholding certificates of qualification in every case, where the attainments of the individual fell short of the requirements of the statute. Two applicants for the summer, and one for the winter schools were rejected as unqualified. All the teachers of the past year received the approbation of your committee. In their efforts in the school-room, however, they exhibited different degrees of success. One ruled by moral suasion, another by the rod, and a third, for the want of the requisite faculty, failed of maintaining *any* authority. Instances occurred where the teacher, attempting one method of governing to-day, and another to-morrow, the first perhaps to violate his own half formed system, entirely failed in establishing that discipline which is so necessary to the intellectual and moral advancement of his pupils. The school-room is the place to test the abilities of a teacher. He may pass an unexceptionable preliminary examination, and on trial fail in keeping good order. He may even keep good order and be wanting in the faculty of adapting himself to the understanding of children, and of interesting and imparting to them from the store house of his own knowledge.

In two or three districts, your committee were disappointed on visiting the schools, and finding that the instructor, whose literary qualifications were respectable, exhibited but little tact in teaching and governing. What should be done in such cases? If the teacher be dismissed, the school will be interrupted and the district subjected to the trouble and risk of procuring a substitute, at a season of the year when it is difficult to

find one unemployed. If they are in a way wholly to lose their money, as well as the time of their children, we should not hesitate to remove the instructor, but no such case has occurred. In those instances where there was a partial failure on the part of the teachers, we have thought it most expedient to encourage and assist them, thereby "making the best of a bad bargain."

In our efforts to furnish the town with good teachers, we have been greatly assisted by the several Prudential Committees, who made great exertions to obtain such as were approved and experienced. They often met us with the question, "Do you know where we can find a good school teacher?" Too often we have been obliged to give them a negative answer.

The friends of common school education in this county have long felt the scarcity of capable teachers, and seen the necessity of adopting some measures to supply the deficiency. Our most enterprising and experienced teachers are tempted, by the offer of higher wages, to engage in the schools of a neighboring State, leaving us the only alternative of fifth rate instructors or none. To remedy this evil is the object of the *Teachers' Institute*. The experiment, if it may be called an experiment, after having been so successfully tried in New York and Massachusetts and in Cheshire County in our own State—has thus far fully equalled the expectations of the friends of education. Fully to test its efficacy in improving the condition of our schools, it is necessary that it should be continued and sustained. For that purpose the executive committee have addressed a circular to the different towns in the county, soliciting an appropriation of three and one half per cent. on the amount of school money raised. Your committee having visited the Institute while in session, and having witnessed its effect upon those of our teachers who enjoyed its advantages, do not hesitate to urge upon the town the propriety of granting the little assistance asked for. If any individual has doubts of the expediency of the Institute, we think they may be removed by a visit at one of its sessions.

The experience of the past winter has led us to concur in the opinion expressed by our predecessors in their last report, that, "great advantages would be derived from employing female teachers in most of our schools all the year." Six of the twelve winter schools have been taught by females and in every instance, so far as we know, to the satisfaction of the several districts. Even in the matter of government, were a failure was most feared, they have been eminently successful, and this, too, in two of the largest districts in town. The amount of money in each district is so small that the agent is tempted to procure a cheap male teacher, who like other *cheap* articles, too often proves *dear*. It is believed that the time is not far distant when the whole duty of educating children in our country schools, will be given up to females, who are by nature better qualified for that purpose.

Your committee in visiting the different schools have been sorry to see so few of the parents present at the examinations. The teachers assure us that they have in vain invited them and urged their attendance. Is it not passing strange that a fond parent will send his child month after month, and year after year, to the school house, and put him under the care of strangers who are to mould him as a potter moulds his clay, without even calling to look after his welfare. What should we think of a farmer who would thus treat his dumb beasts ? Who would put them into the hands of others for keeping, for three months at a term and not even look in upon them to see what attention they received or how they were cared for. Every parent should make it a practice of visiting his school at least twice every term. It would strengthen the teacher and encourage the pupils, and have an effect directly opposite to that which is sometimes produced by staying at home and listening to, and encouraging the complaints of their children.

It has been truly remarked that "a good education is the best legacy we can leave our children." A young man, going forth into the world to act his part in the drama of life, is sure of success if his only capital consists of correct habits, a good moral character, and thorough intellectual acquirements.— Can we expend our time and money for any better purpose than the support of our schools ? Under a free and elective form of government like our own, where the people are the ruling sovereigns, how important it is that they, to whom we shall soon be obliged to commit the trust, be qualified, and more than qualified, to fill our places and transmit unimpaired our free institutions to a succeeding generation.

Our predecessors in office have very properly called the attention of several districts to the propriety of remodelling their school houses and furnishing them with necessary apparatus, such as maps, charts and black-boards. Four of our houses are nearly new, and four others have recently undergone a thorough repair and are nearly as good as new, and we hope that the remaining four will undergo similar improvement. A teacher must possess extraordinary abilities in order to keep a good school in such a small, dark, cold and ill constructed house as we find in district No. 1. The houses in districts No. 5, 6, and 9, might be fitted up at a small expense and rendered comfortable, pleasant and convenient. Could any individual expend the three, five, or ten dollars, which he might be required to pay, for a better purpose ? The house in district No. 12, is unquestionably the best model in town, but if the size of the old houses forbids a similar internal arrangement, the plan adopted in districts No. 4 and 8 might be followed.

Your committee find the different schools well supplied with books. There is however a great want of uniformity. This evil cannot be remedied so long as teachers and pupils intro-

duce such books as they please without the consent of the committee. In accordance with the suggestion made in the last year's report, we have introduced the Messrs. Russell and Goldsbury's very popular series of Readers. In doing this, we do not recommend that the old books be thrown away, thereby subjecting the parents to unnecessary expense, but that whenever a new reading book is needed by a pupil, that he be advised to procure such an one of the above mentioned series as the teacher judges best adapted to his capacity. The Readers named are kept for sale at low prices by the different merchants in town, and at the bookstores in the neighboring villages.

Our system of common school education is placed upon such a basis that the rich and poor, all sects and parties, can enjoy its advantages and unite in its support. We therefore ask the cooperation and assistance of all. Practically there may be some truth in the proverb that "*what is everybody's business is nobody's business,*" but the fixed and sober fact is, that what is *everybody's business, all* should perform. All should attend the district meetings for the choice of agent, and see that an active and competent man is elected, who will spare no pains in securing a first rate teacher. All should see that their children attend school regularly and punctually. All should visit the schools and see what proficiency is made. All should exert themselves to encourage the teacher and make his residence in the neighborhood agreeable and pleasant. All should see to it that their school house is convenient, comfortable and attractive. In short, let all do what almost all now neglect to do, and they will have but little reason to complain that their money is thrown away and that their schools are good for nothing.

The labor of visiting the different schools was divided equally among the members of the board. Districts No. 4, 8, 9, and 11, were assigned to Dr. Eaton, No. 1, 5, 6, and 12, to Dr. Meriam, and No. 2, 3, 7, and 10, to Mr. Walker. They respectively submit the following observations with regard to the particular schools.

DISTRICT NO. I. Mr. Lewis Green, agent. The summer school was taught by Miss Nancy J. Spalding. She gained the good will of her pupils, and gave general satisfaction to the district, although laboring under a disadvantage from a necessary suspension of the school, which took place near the commencement of the term. The government was not rigid, but efficient, and the attention of her scholars seemed occupied with their studies.

The winter term was under the instruction of Mr. James P. Walker. His pupils made good improvement of their time. The energy and perseverance of the teacher, as well as the promptness and attention of the pupils, was creditable to both parties. Mr. Walker maintained a strict discipline. When he

has learned, by experience, to attain his object with less severity, he will be a superior teacher.

No. II. Mr. Gilman Palmer, agent. Summer term, Miss Mary E. Brown, teacher. The discipline of the school was unexceptionable, and there was evidence of progress in all the studies. The fact that the district employed the same teacher for the winter term, shows that she secured not only the good will of the children, but also the respect of the parents. The winter term was visited but once, it having closed without the knowledge of the committee.

No. III. Mr. Seth P. Mitchell, agent. Summer term, Miss Martha G. Stevens, teacher. Her government was mild and efficient. The recitations were prompt, and singing was so interspersed with the other exercises, as to give variety and add much to their interest. The examination at the close was of the most satisfactory kind. Miss Stevens gained the warmest affections both of children and parents. Her memory will ever be dear to them. They deeply sympathise with her afflicted relatives, and lament in common with all who knew her, that one so well qualified for the duties of life, should be so soon removed by death from the sphere of her usefulness.

Winter term, Miss Eliza A. Morrison, teacher. Miss Morrison applied herself with fidelity and general success to her task. The committee were particularly gratified with her success in teaching grammar and arithmetic.

No. IV. Mr. Alonzo Vickery, agent. Summer term, Miss Mary M. C. Hutchins, teacher. Miss Hutchins entered upon her work with great zeal and spirit, and exerted herself to the utmost in the discharge of her duties. If the interest which she excited at the commencement had somewhat abated at the close of the term, an apology might be found in the state of her health. Your committee have noticed in this school a disposition in the pupils to engage in studies above their comprehension.

Winter term, Mr. Samuel H. Center, teacher. This was Mr. Center's first attempt at teaching. He devoted himself with industry to his charge. His youth and inexperience must be taken into account, in judging of his success. School teachers, like every body else, must live and learn.

No. V. J. B. Holt, Esq. agent. Miss Elizabeth Crosby taught during the summer term. The order and general appearance of the school was commendable. If the pupils did not progress so far in their studies as their parents desired, we think the deficiency was more than made up by their thoroughness. In this particular, which we regard as of the greatest importance, Miss Crosby excelled.

Winter term, Miss Julia Ann Cotton, teacher. The scholars on examination showed that they had taken unusual interest in their studies, and had made rapid progress. They evinced a disposition to learn, not usually found. We are glad to know that the district have prolonged their school by private subscription.

No. VI. Mr. Henry Junkins, agent. Miss Nancy J. Parker, who taught the summer school, labored very hard to discharge her duty. If there was any failure on the part of the teacher, it might arise from a want of system in governing and teaching. With more attention to these particulars, Miss Parker may be a successful teacher.

Winter term, Mr. William P. Colburn, teacher. He commenced with a strong resolution to maintain good government, and satisfy the expectations of the district, but he was not quite as successful as we could wish. We hope that the agent for next year will take especial pains to secure a good teacher for this school.

No. VII. Mr. James Kendall, agent. Miss Eliza A. Morrison taught in the summer term. The discipline in this school was good, and the examination very satisfactory. The teacher succeeded in exciting and maintaining a very commendable degree of interest in all the exercises. The committee noticed with pleasure, her success in teaching a class in grammar orally.

Mr. Elijah C. Stevens took charge of the winter school. This district has been fortunate in their choice of teachers during the past year. Mr. Stevens impressed upon his pupils the necessity of learning thoroughly what they studied. The recitations were prompt. This district will hereafter appreciate the advantage of hiring experienced teachers.

No. VIII. Deacon Wilson agent. The summer and winter terms of this school were under the care of Miss Elizabeth J. M'Kean. As an active, energetic and persevering teacher, Miss M'Kean has but few equals. It is a pleasure to listen to the recitations of her scholars. Her pupils are respectful, ready and correct in their answers. We think the district acted wisely in employing her for the winter school.

No. IX. Mr. Joseph B. Nevens, agent. Miss Mary A. Nevens teacher in the summer term. She came into town with a high character as a teacher, which she more than sustained. Her school moves on like clock work. There is no scolding, no confusion, and seldom a necessity for punishment—the committee have never noticed more thoroughness in the recitations of any school.

Winter term. Mr. Thomas B. Gilmore, agent. Miss Rhoda S. Robbins, teacher. Miss Robbins governs in that straightforward and determined manner which is ever effectual. Her school was short, but the committee were satisfied with the improvement. We listened with pleasure to efforts at declamation and composition by very small scholars.

No. X. Mr. E. P. Parkhurst, agent. The summer term was under the care of Miss Harriet A. Stevens. The discipline was good. The teacher was very successful in awakening an interest on the part of the scholars in whatever they were engaged. The examination was satisfactory, and the committee were especially gratified with the exercises in reading and composition.

The winter term was under the care of Mr. David E. Fisk, who has heretofore sustained a good reputation as a teacher, but the illness of one of the committee prevented this school from being visited at its close.

No. XI. Mr. Jotham Robbins, agent. Mr. Robbins spared no pains in obtaining good teachers. The summer school was kept by Miss Mary Coburn with the best success. It is seldom that we witness better discipline. The small scholars made rapid progress in learning to read, and the efforts of the older ones were creditable.

Mr. Joshua N. Marshall taught in the winter. He maintained strict discipline and labored assiduously to advance his pupils. The examination was very satisfactory.

No. XII. Mr. Thomas King, agent. Summer term, Miss Frances Secomb, teacher. Miss Secomb's literary qualifications were very respectable, but we think she failed in entering into the work with that interest which is necessary to engage the attention of pupils in their books.

She was followed in the winter by Miss Clara Parkinson, to whom much credit is due for the good order and interest which were exhibited in school. The success of the teacher depends very much upon a thorough course of instruction. In this point Miss Parkinson excelled.

HARRISON EATON,
MARSHALL MERIAM, } Superintending School
LEONARD WALKER, } Committee.

Merrimack, March 4, 1848.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN.

The Selectmen of the town of Merrimack for the year 1847-48, submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements :

RECEIPTS.

Amount in the treasury March 9, 1847,	77 81
Due from the county, " "	108 33
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[Besides Dr. L. French's bill of \$17, which was received for and paid over to him.]	
Amount assessed for the year 1847,	2150 12
Received of State for railroad tax,	268 95
" Literary fund,	45 28
" of conditional exempt,	3 00
	<hr/>
	\$2467 35
	<hr/>
	\$2653 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

REPAIRS OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Smith E. Fields, for setting back the wing wall and filling up at Seaverns's bridge,	15 00
Benj. M. Hills, repairing Seaverns's bridge,	24 70
Benj. M. Hills, for building stone bridge near Benj. P. Farley's,	38 00
Benj. M. Hills, labor on road near B. P. Farley's,	2 00
Smith E. Fields "	3 00
Freeman Hill, "	2 00
David Lund, "	1 00
Benjamin Farley, "	2 00
William McKean, "	1 00
Benj. P. Farley, for gravel,	1 44
James Roby, for plank for the bridge near his mill in 1846,	2 63
James Roby, for plank for the Pennychuck bridge in 1847,	12 76
Gilman Palmer, for lumber for the bridge near Baboosuck pond in 1846,	5 86

Wm. M'Cluer, labor on Amherst & Milford road,	8 00
J. B. Holt,	" 8 00
Peter E. Smith,	" 4 00
John Reed,	" 10 25
Frederick McKean,	" 4 00
Jonathan Wheeler,	" 1 00
Solomon Spalding,	" 4 00
Charles Follansbee,	" 2 00
John M'Cluer,	" 4 00
John Stone,	" 1 00
Benjamin Kittridge,	" 3 00
Benjamin P. Farley,	" 3 00
Walter Reed,	" 2 00
Alfred Spalding,	" 4 00
Gilman T. Foot,	" 2 00
Ira Spalding,	" 3 00
William McKean,	" 2 00
James Duncklee,	" 12 00
James Duncklee, for gravel	" 5 78
E. P. Parkhurst, for labor on the road near Widow Ruth McConihe's,	9 50
Israel Fuller, for labor done on the mill road,	31 41
Moody Dodge, labor on road near his house,	2 54
James Eayrs, for lumber and labor on the Pen- nychuck bridge,	1 00
Joseph Butterfield, for labor on road near Jo- seph Marshall's,	3 00
Josiah Seavers, for lumber and labor,	12 90
Jacob Burnap, snowing bridge near Turkey hill,	50
Plank for bridges taken from almshouse,	17 49
	———— \$272 76

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Cash paid to Prudential Committees, to wit:

District No.	1, Lewis Green,	54 14
"	2, Gilman Palmer,	54 22
"	3, Seth P. Mitchell,	85 41
"	4, Alonzo Vickery,	65 72
"	5, Joseph B. Holt,	50 57
"	6, Henry Junkins,	45 70
"	7, James Kendall,	55 97
"	8, Joseph Wilson,	48 09
"	9, J. B. Nevins and T. Gillmore,	67 31
"	10, Elijah P. Parkhurst,	21 29
"	11, Jotham Robbins,	57 73
"	12, Thomas King,	28 13
		———— \$634 28

Superintending School Committee.

Dr. Harrrison Eaton, 14 00

Dr. Marshall Meriam,	9 00
Leonard Walker, Esq.,	9 00
	— \$32 00

Cash paid Rev. S. T. Allen, for Teachers' Inst. 28 95

MILITARY EXPENSES.

Cash paid soldiers for rations on muster field.	
Capt. Green's company, 36 men,	18 00
Capt. Farley's company, 63 men,	31 50
Capt. Parker's company, 3 men,	1 50
Col. M'Conihe,	50
Paid soldiers returned.	
Capt. Green's company 15 men,	15 00
	— \$66 50

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Cash paid, to wit :	
Caleb Dodge, for labor on town house,	4 00
Wm. McKean, for " " and cash paid,	1 90
Caleb Dodge, for gates and posts for burying ground near the town house,	7 70
Oliver Splalding, for running lines between Bedford and Merrimack,	1 00
Franklin Fletcher, for serving notice on J. Woods,	2 00
Charles Convers, for damage done to team and wagon near J. Wilson's,	3 00
Albin Beard, for printing reports for 1846-7,	15 00
Abel Blood, for setting underpinning, filling up round the town house, repairing wall, and cutting brush in the grave yard,	4 50
Charles K. Mitchell, for taking care of town house and hearse house,	5 00
R. H. Pratt, for collecting taxes,	46 00
Wm. McKean, for tax books, stationery, post- age, and printing notice,	1 87
Clerk of the religious society for their pro- portion of the railroad money,	12 00
J. U. Parker, for court fees on two indict- ments in 1845,	4 00
For counsel &c. in Jaquith case, 1845,	7 00
For journey to Nashua in Mary Farmer's case,	2 00
For two indictment cases in 1846,	4 00
For " " 1847,	4 00
For defending guide-board cases three terms, in 1845 and 1846,	10 00
	— 31 00

R. H. Pratt, for over assessment,	10 31
" for abatements,	28 04
A. McC. Wilkins, for old town order, includ- ing interest for 1840,	3 00
	— \$176 32

SERVICES OF TOWN OFFICERS.

Elkanah P. Parker, as Town Clerk,	6 00
Wm. McKean, Selectman and Overseer of Poor,	47 00
James Parker, " " " " "	38 00
Ira Spalding, " " " " "	20 00
Alexander McC. Wilkins, Town Treasurer,	5 00
	— \$116 00

SUPPORT OF POOR OFF THE FARM.

Cash paid to wit:	
John Gallagher, for boarding and nursing	
Betsy Dolloff,	17 05
Dr. H. Eaton, for medical attendance on	
Betsy Dolloff,	17 00
	— 34 05
Eri Kittredge, for support of Wid. Patty Woods	
from March 15, to April 8,	8 75
Oliver Spalding, for rent of house for S. R.	
Woods,	15 00
Provisions and books furnished Samuel R.	
Woods,	4 54
Dr. H. Eaton, for medical attendance on	
Samuel R. Woods,	50
	— 20 04
Wid. Ruth McConihe, for assistance ren- dered Mrs. Sarah Tennant, April, 1847,	10 68
Mrs. Sarah Tennant, for support of her- self and children,	34 67
	— 45 35
	— \$108 19

ALMS-HOUSE.

DR.

Cash paid the following bills, to wit:	
Thomas Marshall, for horse,	75 00
William McKean, for oxen,	75 00
William Moore, for crackers,	25
Reuben Barns, for repairing boots and shoes,	2 08
Francis Odell, for 1 quart peas, 12c. 1 flail, 50, 1 pair ox bows, 58, 4 gals. vinegar, 67, 1 sheep and axe handle, 2 02, 1 steer, 15 00,	18 89
Mrs. Miller, making coat and pants,	2 50
John Whailand, for overhauling manure,	50
Dr. Smith, for one visit to Mrs. Cummings,	2 50

Joseph C. Moore, for 3 pigs, 6 00, beans, 50c. 2 cows,	
37 00, 85 lbs. beef, 4 25,	47 75
Horace Gilson, for 2 qts. beans, 10c. use of wagon, 70,	80
Leonard K. Robbins, 1 horse collar,	2 00
Mr. Prescott, for repairing harness,	38
Mr. Doty, for 1 book for J. Brown,	12
Jesse Crosby, for 1 cultivator,	6 00
T. Saunders, for fish,	33
William Moore, for labor,	31 50
Alpheus Goodwin, for labor,	87
Isaac P. Gilmore, for masonry,	1 33
Caleb Dodge, for sink and pipe,	1 17
Robert C. Moore, for expenses to Concord,	1 00
J. P. Adriance, for scythe and stone, 92c. wood saw, 1 33, 2	2 25
Mr. Worthen, for crackers,	42
Jos. Butterfield, for rowelling horse, 20c. 3 days' labor, \$2, 2	20
Rhoda Robbins, for dress making,	1 10
H. N. Robbins, for two days' labor,	2 00
Samuel Barron, for corn and rye,	8 42
John H. Clogston, for labor,	26 87
Mathew Kennedy, for corn,	1 00
" " for sawing,	3 31
" " for fixing cart,	2 00
Lancey Weston, for labor,	10 00
William Riley, for shoeing horse,	1 20
Margaret Combs, for spinning wool,	95
Mrs. Hutchinson, for making pants,	50
Thomas W. Moore, for four bushels turnips,	1 00
Mr. Morse, for crackers,	42
William Moore, for four cider barrels,	4 00
" " for crackers,	25
" " for 26 pounds salt pork,	2 86
" " for 9 bushels corn,	8 72
Gilman Palmer, for chairs and bed quilt,	3 06
Oscar Towne, for labor,	11 50
J. Nevins, for spirit,	17
Mr. Smith for one brass cock,	33
Anson Schellenger, for one gallon vinegar,	10
Widow Eliza Riddle, for one heifer,	10 00
Asa L. Patch, for labor,	11 50
Samuel M'Conihe, for one bottle of kill pain,	25
J. P. Upton, for crackers,	42
J. Marshall, for use of boar,	50
Ephraim White, for boot between horses,	11 00
Benjamin Billings, for making shoes,	50
Widow M'Conihe, for ox yoke,	2 05
E. D. Gage, for 1 cosset,	2 25
Dr. Tarbox, for one visit,	1 00
I. Herrick, for wagon shaft, and fixing saw,	1 60

John Kinson, for one cow,	16 00
Dr. Magoon, for medicine,	2 00
James Kendall, for blacksmithing,	12 68
R. C. Moore, for sleigh and harness,	12 00
Reuben Melvin, for making 11 barrels of cider,	2 75
D. Mitchell, for cradling rye,	5 00
William Moore, for spirit,	2 25
Matthew P. Nichols, for store goods,	90 65
E. P. Parker,	82 62
Dr. Magoon, for medical attendance of Attale Lock,	10 50
Dr. Eaton, " " of Betsey Kendall co. pauper,	9 00
Hugh Moore, for boarding and nursing Attale Lock,	15 00
Dr. Eaton, for medical attendance of town poor,	11 00
Wm. McKean, for assistance to L. A. Pike and child,	2 00
" " Thomas Jones,	50
Robert C. Moore, for services as superintendant,	175 00
	<hr/>
	\$854 02

ALMS-HOUSE,

CR.

By cash of Ira Spalding, for horse,	10 00
" Mr. Smith, for oxen,	75 00
" Daniel Moore, for 350 pounds of Hay,	2 40
" Mrs. Longa, for 5 pounds of lard,	.50
" Thomas Hackett, for 15 3-4 lbs. veal,	94
" Timothy F. Moore, 15 1-4 lbs. veal,	91
" Joseph C. Moore, for 26 bushels oats,	13 00
" " " 2 " rye,	2 00
" " " 1-2 ton straw,	2 00
" " " 23 lbs. beef,	1 15
" " " boot between oxen,	15 00
" " " 1 turkey,	.62
" Caleb Dodge, for 1188 pounds of hay,	9 00
" " " 3 bushels of rye,	3 00
" " " 1 barrel of cider,	1 25
" Matthew Kennedy, for 14 lbs. veal,	.64
" Moody Dodge, for one ton of hay,	14 00
" R. McLaughlin, for two calves,	6 45
" William Moore, for 1200 lbs. straw,	3 00
" I. Bagley, for 1 turkey,	1 00
" Shepherd and Merrill, for 5 Lambs,	7 50
" I. C. Shedd, for standing grass,	5 00
" Alfred Vickery, for 8 3-4 lbs. wool,	2 62
" Joseph Butterfield, for 2 bushels of rye,	2 00
" " " 13 sheep,	19 00
" " " 1 sleigh,	5 00
J. R. Moore, for 2 bushels of oats,	1 00
Thos. W. Moore, boot between heifer & steers, 4	00
Horace Gilson, for 7 bushels of apples,	56

By cash of Horace Gilson, 11 lbs. of beef,	55
" James Hale, for 1 cow,	17 00
" Lowell Simonds, 1 cow,	20 00
" M. E. Pingree, 1 cow,	16 00
" Widow Holt, for 1 cow,	17 00
" Reuben Melvin, for half ton of straw,	2 00
" Francis Odell, for 1 barrel of cider,	1 25
" Mr. Chickering, for 66 lbs. green hide,	2 97
" J. D. Bailey, for 2 barrels apples,	4 00
" " for 1 turkey,	62
" Levi Fisher, for 10 lbs. of tallow,	1 00
" James Kendall, for 36 1-2 lbs. of beef,	2 19
" I. Herrick, for 5-8 cord of oak butts,	5 00
" County, for paupers March 9, to Oct. 26,	220 33
Due from county,	98 34
Plank for bridges over Baboosuck brook,	17 49
	\$634 28
Leaving a balance against the Alms-House of	\$219 74

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of money received for the current year,	\$2653 49
Cash paid, to wit :	
State Tax,	287 40
County Tax,	441 67
Repairs of Roads and Bridges,	272 74
Support of Schools,	634 28
Superintending School Committee,	32 00
Teachers' Institute,	23 95
Military Expenses,	66 50
Incidental Expenses,	176 32
Services of Town Officers,	116 00
Support of Poor off the Farm,	108 19
Balance against the Alms-House,	219 75
	\$2578 79

Leaving a balance in favor of the town of

The town is now in debt as follows:

Note to Sarah Pinkerton, including interest to

to Sarah F.
April 1. 1848.

April 1, 1848,
Deduct the amount in the treasury, }
}

Amount due from the county

Leaves the town in debt,

~~Sept 4~~ 586

The Selectmen in making out their report, have endeavored to give a true statement of the affairs of the town as near as possible. It will be seen by the within report that the expenses at the town farm for the past year amount to two hundred ~~19~~^{twent}y-four dollars and seventy ~~4~~⁴ cents, after deducting the credit of the town farm for boarding county paupers, together with the receipts of the town farm from other sources, as shown from the superintendent's books. This calculation allows nothing for the interest on cost of farm, &c.

There are at the present time twelve paupers at the farm, five of whom are supported by the County at one dollar per week, and clothing found. The amount of stock, hay, grain, and provisions, exceed that of last year.

It will be seen by the report that the town has been at more expense than last year at the farm, in consequence of sickness and a larger number of paupers, and more paid for stock than has been received.

It will also be seen, that the whole amount of the expenses of county paupers, is charged to the alms-house, but it will be observed that part of the expenses of Attale Lock was not at the alms-house, but was paid out of the money received of the County, and charged to the alms-house, which is also the case with Thomas Jones, and Sarah A. Pike and child.

All of which is respectfully summitted.

WILLIAM McKEAN, } Selectmen
JAMES PARKER, } of
IRA SPALDING, } Merrimack.

Merrimack, March 4, 1848.



